

NOVA BRITANNIA
OFFERING MOST

Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

1061. 9. 11
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Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.

C. 2263.



LONDON

Printed for SAMUEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at:
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.

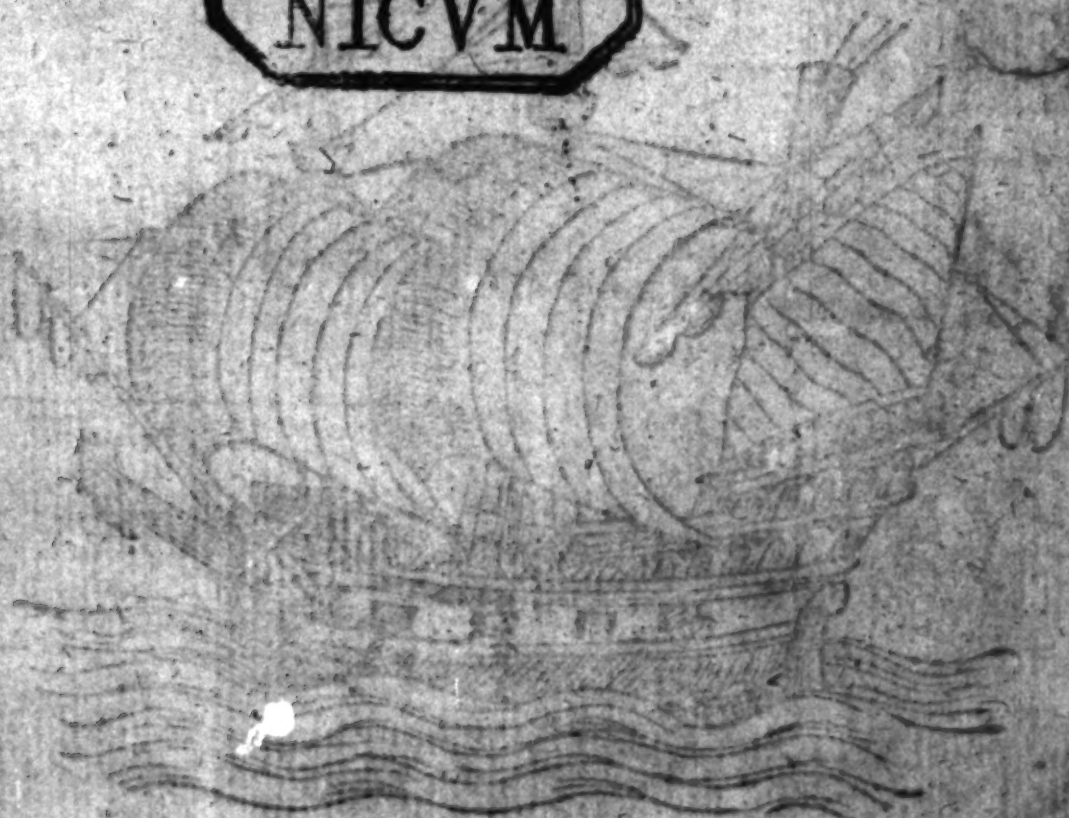
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Excellent Pictures by Planning in
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To the Right Worshipfull, Sir
THOMAS SMITH, of London
Knight, one of his Majesties Councell for
VIRGINIA, and Treasurer for the Colonie,
and Gouvernor of the Companies of the
Moscovia and East INDIA
Merchants Peace, health
and happinesse in

CHRIST

Right worshipfull Sir,



Orasmuch as I
haue alwayes
obserued your
honest zeale to
God, accom-
panied with so
excellent carri-
age and resolu-
tion, in actions of best consequence,

THE EPISTLE,

I cannot but discover vnto you for
your further encouragement, the
lumme of a priuate speech or dis-
course, touching our plantation in
Virginia, vttered not long since in
London, where some few Aduentu-
rers (well affecting the enterprise)
being met together touching their
intended proiect, one among
the rest stood vp and be-
gan to relate (in effect)

as followeth.

as I haue alwayes
obtained your
honest zeale to
accomplish
being with
excellence
age and repute

R. I.

NOVA

tion in actions of best consequence

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NOVA BRITANNIA.

Offering most excellent fruites

by Planting in VIR-

GINIA.



Whereas in our last me-
ting and conference the o-
ther day, observing your
sufficient reasons, and an-
swering all objections; and
your constant resolution to
go on in our Plantation,
they gave me so good con-
sent and satisfaction, that
I am dytyn against my
selfe, to confesse mine own
error in standing out so
long; whereby many of
you (my friends) were engaged in the businesse before me;
at whose often instigations I was but little moved; and
lightly esteemed of it, till being in place, where observing the
wise and prudent speech, of a worthy Gentleman, (well
knowne to you all) a most painfull arranger of such publike
affayres within this Citty, which moved so effectually, to-
ching the publike benefit of this noble enterprize; that with-
holding no longer, I peeled my money and endeavours, as
others did to advance the same, and now upon more advised
consideration, I must needs say I never accompted my
pore

Nova Britannia.

poore meanes employed to better purpose, then (by Gods helpe) the successe of this may be, and therefore I cannot but deliuer, (if you please to heare) what I rudely conceiue of a suddaine.

There are diuers monuments already publisht in Print to the world, manifesting and shewing, that the coastes and parts of Virginia haue bene long since discovered, peopled & possessed by many English, both men, women and children, the naturall subiects of our late Quene Elizabeth, of famous memory, conducted and kept there at sundry times, And that the same footing and possession, is there yet kept and possessed, by the same English, or by their seede and offspring, without any interruption or invasion, either of the Sauages (the natives of the countrey) or of any other Prince or people (for ought we heare or know) to this day, which argueth sufficiently to us (and it is true) that ouer those English and Indian people, no Christian King or Prince (either then James our honorable Lord and King) ought to haue rule or Dominion, nor can, by possession, conquest or inheritance, truly claime or make his Title, to those Territories, or to any part thereof: Except it be (as wee heare of late) that a challenge is laid to all, by vertue of a donation from Alexander the first Pope of Rome, wherein (they say) is giuen all the West Indies, including Florida & Virginia, with all America, and what other Islands adiacent.

But what is this to vs? they are blind indeede that stumble here, it is much like that great Donation of Constantine whereby the Pope himselfe both hold and claime, the Title of Rome and all the Westerne Empire, a thing that so croaketh all Historians of truth, and sound Antiquitie, that by the appersemblance of those two Donations, the whole West Empire, from a temporall Prince to the Pope, and the whole West Indies, from the Pope to a temporall Prince, may be verily gesse they be mere of blaine, they are so like each other, the one an olde tale vaine and fabulous, the other a new toy most idle and ridiculous.

Nova Britannia.

When the flatterers of Cambises King of Persia, could finde no lawe to warrant his immoderate lust and incestuous marriage with his owne daughter, yet they tolde of another lawe which they had found, whereby the Kings of Persia might doe what they listed, if in these cases likewise there be a lawe that the Pope may doe what he list, let them that list obey him, for we beleue not in him.

Letting goe (therefore) these legendario fables, which howsoever some men holde authenticke as their Creede, yet are they in the iudgement of wise men, things of no valewe, nor doe import to us, any cause of doubt or feare, but that we goe on in our honest enterpryse and lawfull purpose now in hand, that (as wee hope) his spaciouse mindeth not the relinquishing his estate and interest, deriued to him by right of succession, from his immediate predecessour, but for the further planting and succouring our old Colony, hath given us leave to make new supplies, which wee lately sent thither under the conduct of Christopher Newport Captaine: And hath granted many grations priuiledges, vnder the great Seale, to us and to our heyres for ever, that will aduenture or plant in the said plantation: So I wish and intreate all well affected subjects, some in their persons, others in their purses, cheerefully to aduenture and joyntly take in hand, this high and acceptable worke, tending to aduance and spread the kingdome of God, and the knowledge of his truth, among so many millions of men and women, sauage and blinde, that neuer yet saw the true light shine before their eyes, to enlighten their mindes and comfort their soules; as also for the honour of our King, and enlarging his kingdomes, and for preservation and defence, of that small number our friends and countymen already planted, least for want of more supplies wee become a scoyne to the world, subiecting our former aduentures to apparant spoyle and hazard, and our people (as a prey) to be sackt and puld out of possession, as were the French (to their infamie) out of *Nova Francia*, not many yeares agoe, and which is the last and least respect, (yet

Noua Britannia.

most binally preferred) for the singular good and benefit that will vndoubtedly arise to this whole Nation, and to euerie one of vs in particular, that will aduenture therein, as by true relation (God willing) I shall make it manifestly appeare to all.

It is knowne to the world and cannot be forgotten, that the dates and raigne of Queene Elizabeth, brought forth the highest degree of wealth, happines, and honor, that euer England had before her time, whereof to let passe the particular praises, as impertinent to my purpose, I doe onely call to minde our Royall Fleets and Marchants ships, (the Jewels of our land,) our excellent Navigators, and admirable voyages, as into all parts and round about the Globe with good successe, to the high fame and glozie of our Nation, so especiallly their aime and course was most directed to the new found world, to the myne land and infinite Islands of the West Indies, intending to discover, with what conueniency to plant and settle English Colonies, in places not already possessed and inhabited by Subjects of other Christian princes, wherein after many tedious and perillous adventures, howsoeuer strange seas and miserable famine, had deuoured and distressed ships and men of inestimable value, yet were not the remnant escaping, swallowed vp of dyspayre, nor their hearts and spirits daunted with feare, but daily armed afresh with inuincible courage, and greater resolution (scorning to sit downe by their losses) made new attempts, not induring to looke on whilst so huge and spacious countries (the fourth part of the world, and the greatest and wealthiest part of all the rest, should remaine a wilderness, subiect (for the most part) but to wilde beasts and fowles of the ayre, and to sauage people, which haue no Christian, nor ciuill vse of any thing, and that the Subjects onely of one Prince Christian, which but within the memoire of man began first to creepe vpon the face of those Territories, and now by meanes of their broken remnants settled heere and there, doe therefore imagine the world to be theirs, shouling out all other nations,

Noua Britannia

one, accomplishing themselves kings and commanders, not onely in towne and places where they haue plantèd, but ouer all other parts of America, which containe sundry back and barbarous Regions, many of which (to this day) they neuer knew, nor did ever settle soote therein: which notwithstanding, if it were preiudged them as due: yet their strength and meanes farre inferior to their aspirers, will neuer stretch to compasse or replenish the hundredth part thereof, and this wee proued true not many yeeres agoe, our prince and theirs being then at open hostilitie, their best and chiefeest residences were scattered with so poore and slender troupes, that with handfulls of men (at sundry times) wee ran through all, surprizing and sacking their strongest forts and towne in those parts, and might long since, with ease, following and seconding our forces, haue set them to their stint.

But seeing we so passed by their dwellings, that in seating our selues, wee sought not to vnsettle them, but by Gods mercy after many stormes, were brought to the Coast of another countrie, farre distant and remote from their habitations: why should any frowne or enuie at it, or if they do; why should wee (neglecting so faire an opportunitie) faint or feare to enlarge our selues, where is our force and auncient vigour? Doeth our late reputation sleepe in the dust? No, no, let not the world deceiue it selfe, wee still remaine the same, and vpon just occasion giuen, we shall quickly shew it to: hauing now by Gods blessing more meanes then ever heretofore, being strongly fenced now, where we wonted to lie open: Our plant we trust, is firmly rooted, our armes and limmes are strong, our branches faire, and much desire to spread themselves abroad.

But before I come to describe this earthly Paradise, or to proue the points of my proposition mentioned before; you shall know, that the first discovery and actual possession taken thereof, was in the reigne, and by the subjects of Henry the seventh of England, at which time did Spaine also discover; and by that right of discovery, doeth retaine and hold

Noua Britannia.

their *Noua Hispania*, and all other their limmits vpon that coast: But that we now entend to ground vpon, is a more late discovery and actual possession, taken in the name and right of Quene Elizabeth, in Ann. 1584. the 13. of Iuly, as is truely set downe in the booke of English voyages, by sundrie English Captaines and Gentlemen in that voyage, whose names are recorded in that discourse (and many of which are yet liuing) whereof when her Maiesty had true information, she named the countrey Virginia, and did assigne to Walter Raleigh (then a Gentleman of worth) power and authority to plant forces and Colonies there, at his pleasure, who transported thither in Anno 1587. by the conduct of Iohn White chiefe leader, aboue an hundred men, women, and children at one time, and left them there to inhabite to this day: notwithstanding it is true indeede (as some may object) It is now aboue twenty yeares agoe since these things were done, and yet ever since in all this time, we neuer saw or heard of any good that hath come from thence, nor of any hope, that might encourage vs anew to engage our selues therein.

But let vs rightly weigh the reason of it, and then iudge: Those hundred and upwards conducted thither by Iohn White, and whose particular names you may see recorded in the same booke of voyages, were left there, with intent and promise to be supplied from England, with more companies and all necessaries, the next yeare following: in the meane time, they were to plant and fortifie themselves in best manner they could, and to make a discovery of such minerals, and other marchandize as the countrey should yeelde by nature. But as all good actions haue their crosses and their bane attending on them, so had this; for that those which had the managing of a new supplie, being the next yeare sufficiently furnished to Sea for that end; yet most vnaturally, being tainted with that common corruption of time, turned their heads another way, and with greedy mindes, betooke themselves wholly to hunt after pillage vpon

Noua Britannia.

Upon the Spanish coaste, where spending their men, their time and provisions, they were not able (being come and arrived at the port) to make by into the land, to visit and relieve their friends, but were forced to retire for England againe, whereby the edge of those adventurers that set them forth, was so abated, that this most honourable enterprise so happily begunne, was by this occasion most unhappily ended: neither had our poore country-men left there, any meanes from thence to visite us, nor in all this time to giue us any light of their owne estate; whereas then, if those beginnings had beene followed as they ought, and as by Gods helpe we now entend, that countrey had long since become a most royal addition to the crowne of England, and a very nursery and fountaine of much wealth and strength vnto this kingdom.

When Christopher Columbus (the first beuoyager of this new world) was to make his proffer where he liked best, he chose Henry the seauenth of England, as in those dayes the most worthy and best furnished for Nauigations, of all the Kings in Christendome; offering to inuest his Maiestie with the most pretious and richest vaines of the whole earth, neuer knowen before, as he did also the like, to the Kings of Portugale and Spaine, who (as the story saith) for his poore apparell and simple lookes, and for the noueltie of his proposition, was of most men accounted a vayne foole, and utterly relected: saue that the Spanish better conceiuing then some others, beganne to entertaine and make vse of his skill, which within these hundred yeares, hath brought forth those apparant fruits to the world as cannot be hidde. Their Territories enlarged, their Nauigations encreased, their subiects enriched, and their superfluity of copie ouerspreading al parts of the world, procures their Crowne to flourish, and highly commendeth the wisdom of Spaine; whose quick apprehension and speedy adresse, preuented all other Princes: albeit (as you know) their greatnes of mind arising together with their money and meanes, hath turmoiled

Noua Britannia.

all Christendome these fourtie yeares and more.

And this I but mention, to note the blind diffidence of our English natures, which laugh to scorne the name of Virginia, and all other new proiects, be they neuer so probable, and will not beleene till we see the effects; as also to shew how capable men ought to be, in things of great importance, aduisedly to take the first occasions. We reade of Haniball, who chasing home the Romanes to the gates of Rome, and neglecting then to scale the walles, could neuer after with all his strength and policies come neere the like aduantage: yet I must briefly tell you now what I conceiue with ioy, that howsoever the busines of this plantation hath beene formerly miscaried, yet it is now going on in better way, not enterprised by one or two priuate subjects, who in their greatnesse of minde, sought to compass that, which rather becomed a mighty Prince, (such as ours) or the whole State to take in hand: for it is not vnknewne to you all, how many Noble men of honourable mindes, how many worthy Knights, Merchants, and others of the best disposition, are now ioyned together in one Charter, to receiue equall priuileges according to their seuerall aduentures; euery man engaging his purse, and some Noble-men, Knights, and Gentlemen intending to goe in their owne persons, which I did heare to protest and vow, against any people whomsoever shall any way seeke to entrappe or impeach our proceedings, an vtter reuenge vpon their bodies or goods, if they be to be found vpon Sea or land: whereby we haue assured hope (God assisting vs) to be effectually able to make good against all, and in short time to bring to a most happy euent the thing we take in hand.

And now in describing the naturall seate and disposition of the countrey it selfe: if I should say no more but with Caleb and Ioshua, The land which we haue searched out is a very good land, if the Lord loue vs, he will bring our people to it, and will giue it vs for a possession. This were enough to you that are willing, but yet a little more in particu-

Noua Britannia.

particular obserued, by the best Shippes and printed discourses, and by conference of such as haue bene lately there and seene it, I thinke good to deliuer to satysfie others: first the voyage is not long nor tedious, sixe weekes at ease will send vs thither, whereas sixe moneths suffice not to some other places where we trade: our course and passage is thorow the great Ocean, where is no feare of rocks or flatts, nor subiect to the streights and restraint of soveraigne Princes, most windes that blow, are apt and fitte for vs, and none can hinder vs: when we come at the coast, there is continuall depth enough, with good bottome for Anchor hold, and the land is faire to fall withall, full of excellent good harbours: the world affords not better for Shippes of all burdens, many pleasant Ilands great and small affronting the Coast: Two goodly rivers are discovered winding farre into the mayne, the one in the North part of the land by our Westerne Colony, Knights and Gentlemen of Greter Plimmouth and others; The other in the South part thereof by our Colonie of London: Upon which River, beeing both broad, deepe and pleasant, abounding with store of fish, our Colony haue begun to fortifie themselves, and haue built a towne, and named it (in honour of our King) James towne, fourescore miles within land, vpon the North side of the River (as is London vpon the river of Thames) from whence we haue discovered the same River, one hundredeth miles further into the mayne land, in the searching whereof, they were so delighted with the admirable sweetnes of the streame, and with the pleasant land trending along on eyther side, that their ioy exceeded and with great admiration they praised God.

The Country it selfe is large and great assuredly, though as yet, no exact discouerie can bee made of all, It is also commendable and hopefull euerie way, the ayre and climate most sweete and wholsome, much warmer then England, and very agreeable to our natures: It is inhabited with wild and savage people, that liue and lie by and
downe

Nova Britannia.

As one in troupes, like herds of Deere in a Forrest: they haue no law but nature, their apparell skinnies of beasts, but most goe naked: the better sort haue houses, but poore ones, they can no Arte nor Science, yet they liue vnder superior command, such as it is, they are generally very louing and gentle, and doe entertaine and relieue our people with great kindnesse: they are easie to be wrought to good, and would fayne embrace a better condition: the land yeeldeth naturally for the sustentation of man: abundance of fish, both scale and shel: of land and water fowles infinite store: of Deere, Raine and fallow, Stags, Coneyes and Hares, with many fruits and rootes good for meate.

There are halleyes and plaines streaming with sweete springs, like veins in a naturall bodie: there are hills and mountaines, making a sensible proffer of hidden treasure, neuer yet searched: the land is full of mineralles, plenty of woodes (the wants of England) are there growing: goodly Okes and Elmes, Beech and Birch, Spruce, Walnut, Cedar and Firre trees, in great abundance: the soile is strong and lustie of it owne nature, and sendeth out naturally fruitfull Vines running vpon trees and shrubbes: it yeeldeth also Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch and Tarre, Sassafras, Pulber-vntres and Silke-woormes, many skinnies and rich fures, many sweete woodes, and Dyers woodes, and other costly dyes: plenty of Sturgeon, Tymber for Shipping, Past, Blancke and Deale, Rope ashes, Cantare, and what else we know not yet because our daies are yong. But of this that I haue said, if bare nature be so amiable in it naked kind, what may we hope, when Arte and nature both shall toyne and stue together, to giue best content to man and beast? as now in handling the severall parts propounded, I shal shew in order as they lie.

For the first (if I forget not my selfe) how it may tend to aduance the kingdome of God, by reducing sauage people from their blind superstition to the light of religion, when some object, we seeke nothing lesse then the cause of God, being

Nova Britannia.

being led on by our owne private ends, and secondly how we can warrant a supplantation of those Indians, or an invasion into their right and possessions.

To the first wee say, as many actions both good in themselves, and in their successe, have bene performed with bad intents, so in this case, howsoever our naughtines of minde may sway very much: yet God may have the honor, and his kingdome advanced in the action done: but yet by y way, we thinke this objection comes in but time, and doth well admonish vs, how to rectifie our harts, and ground our meditations before we begin: we doe generally applaud, and highly commend the goodnesse of the cause, and that it is such a profitable plough as every honest man ought to set his hand unto,, both in respect of God and the publike good, this is our generall voice, and we say truth, so it is.

But wee must beware, that under this pretence, that bitter roote of greedy gain be not so settled in our harts, that being in a golden dreame, if it fall not out presently to our expectation, we sinke away with discontent, and draw our purses from the charge, if any shew it is affliction, I would wish his balenes of minde to be noted: What must bee our direction then, no more but this: if thou doest once approve the worke lay thy hand to it cheerefully, and withdraw it not till thy taske bee done, at all assays and new supplies of money bee not lagge, nor like a dull horse that alwaies in the last, for heere lyes the payson of all good attempts, when as men without haling and pulling, will not bee drawne to performance, for by this, others are discouraged, the action lies undone, and the first expence is lost: But we are to looke for no gain in lewe of all our adventures: yet undoubtedly there is assured hope of gaine, as I will shew anon in due place, but let it bee not chiefe in our thoughts, God hath said by Solomon: Cast thy bread vpon the waters, and after many dayes thou shalt finde it, he will giue the blessing: And as for supplanting the Sauages, we have no such intent: Our intrusion into their possessions shall tend to their great good,

Noua Britannia.

and no way to their hurt, vnlesse as vnbrayled beastes, they procure it to themselves: Wee purpose to proclaime and make it knowne to them all, by some publike interpretation, that our coming thither is to plant our selues in their Countrey: yet not to supplant and roote them out, but to bring them from their base condition to a farre better: First in regard of God the Creator, and of Iesus Christ their Redeemer, if they will beleue in him: And secondly, in respect of earthly blessings whereof they haue now no comfortable vse, but in beastly brutish manner, with promise to defend them against all publike and priuate enemies: Wee can remember since Don Iohn Daquila with his forces, inuading Ireland, a noble ciuill kingdome, where al (except a few runnagates) were settled in the truth of Religion, and liued by wholesome lawes, vnder the milde gouernment of Christian Kings and Princes, long before his grandfathers cradle: yet hee thought it no robberie to proclaime and publish to the world, that his coming thither was to none other end, but to free the Nation from their bondage and tyranous subiection, and to bring the blind soules to Catholike Religion: a plausible pretence, the least end of his thought.

But if this were coynd in those dayes by the Spinters themselves, to passe so currant through the world: howsoeuer base it was inderde, we hope they will be as fauourable to our case, and giue as free passage and allowance to our Inuasion, much more currant, and so farre different, as not to bring a people, (according to our proverbe) out of the frying panne into the fire, but to make their condition truely more happy, by a mutuall enterchange and commerce in this sort. What as to our great expence and charge, wee make aduentures to impart our diuine riches, to their inestimable gaine, and to couer their naked miserie, with ciuill vse of fode, and cloathing, and to traine them by gentle meanes, to those manuell artes and skill, which they so much affect, and doe admire to see in vs: so in lewe of this, wee require nothing at their hands, but a quiet residence to vs and ours, that by our owne

Noua Britannia.

owne labour and toyle, we may worke this good vnto them and recompence our owne aduentures, costs and trauels, in the ende: wherein, they shalbe most friendly welcome to conioyne their labours with ours, and shall enioy equall priuiledges with vs, in whatso:uer good successe, time or meanes may bring to passe. To which purpose, we may verily beleue, that God hath reserved in this last age of the world, an infinite number of those lost and scattered sheepe, to be wonne and recouered by our means: of whom so many as obstinately refuse to vniue themselves vnto vs, or shall maligne or disturbe our plantation, our chattell, or whatsoeuer belonging to vs: they shall be held and reputed, recusant, withstanding their owne good: and shall bee dealt with as enemies of the Commonwealth of their country: whereby, how much good wee shall performe to those that be good, and how little iniurie to any, will easily appeare, by comparing our present happinesse with our former ancient miseries, wherein wee had continued brutish poore and naked Brittons to this day, if Iulius Caesar with his Romaine Legions, (or some other) had not laid the ground to make vs tame and ciuill.

But for my second point propounded, the honour of our King, by enlarging his Kingdome to proue how this may tend to that: no argument of mine can make it so manifest, as the same is cleere in it selfe; Diuine testimonies shew, that the honour of a King consisteth in the multitude of subjects, and certainly the state of the Iewes was farre more glorious, by the conquests of Dauid, and vnder the ample raigne of Solomon, then euer before or after: The twelue Tribes were then all subiect; The bordering Nations tributarie, no doubt a happie subiection to many of them: wherby they had the better meanes, to beleue and know God the Creator of heaven and earth: Honorable I graunt is iust Conquest by sword, and Hercules is fained to haue had all his felicitie, in subduing and rooting out the Tyrants of the world, but vnfainedly it is most honozable indeede, to subdue the tyrannie of the roaring Lion, that deuoures those poore soules in their

Noua Britannia.

ignorance and leads them to hell for want of light, when our Dominions shall be enlarged, and the subjects multiplied of a people so bought and ransomed, not by strokes of raging cruelties (as West India was converted) with rapiers point and Musket shot, murdering so many Millions of naked Indians, as their stories doe relate, but by faire and louing meanes suiting to our English Natures, like that soft and gentle voice, wherein the Lord appeared to Elias: How honourable will this be, in the sight of men and of ages to come, but much more glorious in the sight of God, when our king shall come to make his triumph in heaven: The prophet Daniell doth assure, that for this conquest, of turning many vnto righteousness, he shall shine as the starres for euer and euer.

And yet this is not all that may bee said, the auncient law, the lawe of Moses setteth it downe, as a blessed thing, when the Prince and people of God, shall be able to lend to all, and neede to borrow of none, and it added very much to the fame and wisdom of King Solomon, which the world came farre and neere to wonder at, in that his kingdomes were replenished with gold and silver in abundance, and with riches brought in by shippes sent yearely forth in ample trade of Marchandise, whereof we reade not the like among all the Kings of Israel. And vpon good warrant, I speake it here in priuate, what by these new discoueries into the Westerne partes, and our hopesfull settling in chiefest places of the East, with our former knowne trades in other partes of the world, I doe not doubt (by the helpe of God) but I may live to see the daies (if Marchants haue their due encouragement) that the wisdom, Wealthie, and Honor of our King, shall be spread and enlarged to the endes of the world, our Nauigations mightily encreased, and his Wealthies customes more then trebled.

And as for the third part, the relieuing our men already planted, to preserve both them and our former adventures, I shall not neede to say much, the necessitie is so apparent, that

Nona Britannia.

that I hope no Adventurer will be wanting therein.

Our Saviour Christ resembles them that glue over in their best duties, to foolish builders, that having laide the foundation, doe grapple themselves in the midde way and so become ridiculous: It had beene extreame madnesse in the Jewes (when having sent to spye the land that flowed with milke and honney, and sente for two returned backe with fyndings of impossibilitie to enter and p[re]vaile,) if then they had rep[re]nted and lost the land of promise: No doubt, the Devil that envied them, that enterprize of theirs, doth now the like in ours, and we must make account, and looke to be encountered with many discouragements, partly by our friends and neighbours, (such as we be to say) will neither goe to Church nor tarry at home, as also (which is no new thing) even by such as have bene sent to spye the land, one while objecting the charge will be great, the businesse long, and the gaine nothing, and besides, the Anakims that dwell in the mountaines, will come and pull us out by the eares, with such like fooleries I know not what.

But wee must bee prepared with Caleb and Iosua (so highly commended) to oppose an extraordinary zeale against the detractings of such, to rescue our enterprize from malicious ignorance, and to still their murmurings with reproofe, so though in ordinary and common occasions, it be ourdutie to be carried with ordinary patience, meeknesse and humilitie, yet to shew an excellent spirit, when the cause is worth it, and in such a case as this, requiring passing resolution: It is but our weaknesse to stumble at straws, and a basenes to gnaw upon every bone that is cast in our way, which we may observe by those noble dogges of Albania presented to King Alexander, whose natures contemned to encounter or prey upon selfe beasts of no valour, but with an overflowing courage lying upon the Lyon and the Tyger, did then declare their vertue.

And now it followes, how it can be good for this Common wealth: which is likewise most apparant many waies.

Noua Britannia.

First, if we consider what strength of shipping may be raised and maintained thence, in furnishing our owne wants of sundrie kindes, and the wants of other Nations too, in such needfull things arising thence, which can hardly now be obtained from any other part of the world, as plank and tymber for shipping, with deale and wainscot, pipestaves and clabboard, with store of sope ashes, whereof there grow the best woods to make them in great abundance, all which we may there haue. the wood for the cutting, and the ashes for the burning, which though they be grosse commodities, yet no Marchandise is better requested, nor will sooner reeld gold or silver, in any our bordering Nations. England and Holland alone, spend in these about three hundred thousand pounds sterling every yeere; wee may transport better or vnto Hamborough, Holland or other places, fiftie per centum better cheape, then from Prusia or Polonia, from whence they are onely now to be had, where also, the woods are so spent and wasted, that from the place where the wood is cut, and the ashes burnt, they are brought by land at least two hundred miles to ship. And from hence wee may haue Iron and Copper also in great quantity, about which the expence and waste of woode, as also for building of Shippes, will be no hurt, but great seruice to that countrey: the great superfluity whereof, the continuall cutting downe, in many hundred yeares, will not be able to overcome; whereby will likewise grow a greater benefite to this land, in preserving our woodes and Tymber at home, so infinitely and without measure, vpon these occasions cutte downe, and salne into such a sickenesse and wasting consumption, as all the physicke in England cannot cure.

We doubt not but to makethere in few yeares store of good Vines, as any from the Canaries, by replanting & making tame the Vynes that naturally grow there in great abundance; onely send men of skill to doe it, and Cooper to make caskes and hoores for that and all other vles, for which there is woode enough at hand.

There

Nova Britannia.

There are silke-wormes, and plenty of mulberry-trees, whereby Ladies, Gentlewomen and little children, (being set in the way to doe it) may be all employed with pleasure, in making silke, comparable to that of Persia, Turkey, or any other. We may bring from thence Sturgeon, Caulare, and new land-fish of the best. There grows Hempe for Cordage, an excellent commodity, and flaxe for linnen cloth; which being sown and well manured, in such a climate and fertile soyle, will make great benefite, and will put downe that of other countries.

And for the making of Pitch, Tarre, Turpentine, Rope, ashes, Deale, Wainscott, and such like, wee have already provided and sent thither skillfull workemen from foraine parts, which may teach and set ours in the way, whereby we may set many thousands a worke, in these and such like services.

For as I tolde you before, there must be Art and Industry with other helps and meanes extended, with a little patience to bring these things to passe, wee must not looke to reape with ioy, except we sowe in teares: The abundance of King Solomons golde and silver, did not raine from heaven vpon the heads of his Subiectes: but heavenly prouidence blessed his Navigation, and publike affayres, the chiefe meanes of their wealth.

Experience hath lately taught vs by some of our neighbour prouinces, how exceedingly it mounts the state of a commonwealth, to put forth Navigation (if it were possible) into all parts and corners of the world, to furnish our owne wants, and also to supply from one kingdome to another, such severall needfull things, as for want of shipping, and other meanes they cannot furnish of themselves, for this will raise experience, and men of skill, as also strength at sea and land with hono^r wealth and riches, returning still to the heads and fountaines from whence their first occasions grew.

Wee may but looke a little backe, and we shall see what

Noua Britannia

a ndulce our passion was within these fiftie yeares, in case of sovraine trade, not knowing whence to fetch, nor which way to transport, but onely to some marte or staple towne, within two dayes sayling, and that was counted so great a matter then, that therefore they were called Marchant adventurers, and the great hulkes of Italy, which in those dayes brought spices Cozants and such like, and landed at Southampton, (the Storehouse then for Marchandise) are Chronicled for wonders in our English Stories, for indeede, wee knew no better then, but were content (as babes) with Easterlings on the one hand, and Lumbards on the other, which were continuall Aliens in London, and led vs as they listed.

And take this ever as a rule that Domestike Marchantizing brings forth but poore effectes in a commonwealth whereof I needed not haue the used example further then our owne dayes.

What was the case of England before the golden daies of Quene Elizabeth, at whose comming to the crowne, the state of Marchants was so poore and meane, that renting out her customes in wardes, but at a very lowe rate, yet it brought the farmer upon his knees.

A man that markes the difference, and shall compare those times and these together, shall thinke it were impossible, (vntesse his knowledge taught him other wise) that the daies and raigne of our Elizabeth, whose hand was ever lending, to distressed neighbour Princes, and her sword unsheathed continually, repulsing sovraine enemies, should yet releene and raise the state of her customes, the strength of her state, and the condition of her people, euerie way seauen fold to that they were before, onely by encouraging the royall trade of Marchandise, as we see it is this day apparant: Let God haue the honour, and blessed bee her memory, and the memorall of those Managers of State in her daies, for their worthy counsells, many of which though they now sleepe, and rest with their Soueraigne in peace, yet some doe

Nova Britannia.

still remaine, and doe succede in place, where long may they stand, and their seede after them, like the Pillars and Monuments of King David, to shield the head and honour of our Solomon, and still to uphold and enlarge our happinesse forever, and this I am driven to speake and mention by the way: where I meant it not, in regard of some which upon a disaster, begonne to waere weary of all, discouraging themselves and others, from this and all other foraine adventures, to let them know, that each thing hath increase, from whence it had beginning: and to put our selves in minde, that wee faile not in furthering those causes, that bying forth such effects.

Another instance might be shewed in one particular, which saith very much our English Nation, and all the Subjects of our soveraigne King, that enjoying such plenty of woodlands, and fruitful soyles, within England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales: yet our want of industrie to be such, that the Netherlands which have not a sticke of wood growing, nor any land for sowing, should surpasse and goe beyond us in continuall plenty of corne and shipping, me thinkes the reformation hereof should finde more favour at our hands, that in such points of civill policie, no people of lesser meanes should cast us so behinde, and each well minded man should lend his helpe to heale and cure such stains and scarres in the face of our State, as beeing blessed and wayed well, may very well make us blush.

And now to our present businesse in hand, which so many stumble at, in regard of the continuall charge, I would have them know, that it cannot be great nor long as the businesse in it be handled. Two things are speciallie required herein, people to make the plantation, and money to furnish our present provisions, and shippings now in hand: for the first we neede not doubt, our land abounding with swarmes of idle persons, which having no meanes of labour to relieue their miserie, doe likewise swarme in lewd and naughtie practises, so that if we seeke not some waies for their soveraine employment,

Noua Britannia.

ment, wee must prouide shortly more persons, and corrections for their bad conditions, for it fares with populous common weales, as with plants and trees that bee too frolicke, which not able to sustaine and feede their multitude of branches, do admit an engrafting of their buds and Sciences, into some other soyle, accounting it a benefit for preservation of their kinde, and a disburdening their stocke, of those superfluous twigs, that sucke away their nourishment. And we shal finde that hence it was, the Gothes and Vandalles, with other barbarous Nations, seeing an overflowing of their multitudes at home, Did therefore send their Armies out as raging floods at sundry times, to couer the faces of Spaine, Italy, and other Prouinces, to free their owne from pestering: so that you see it no new thing, but most profitable for our State, to rid our multitudes of such as lie at home, pestering and infecting one another, with vice and villany, worse then the plague it selfe: whose very miseries driues many of them, by meanes to be cut of, as bad and wicked members, exesse both them and theirs to be reloued, at the common charge of others.

Yet I doe not meane, that none but such vnsound members, and such poore as want their bread, are fittest for this imployment, for we entend to haue of euery trade and profession, both honest, wise and painefull men, whereof our land and City is able to spare and furnish many, (as wee had experience in our last sending thither) which will be glad to goe, and plant themselves so happily, and their children after them, to hold and keepe conformity, with the lawes, language and religion of England for euer.

Touching which, I doe earnestly admonish you to beware and shunne three kinds of people: The first, a most vile minded sort, and for the most part badde members of this Citie, by some meanes shaken out of their honest courses, and now shifting by their wittes, will be alwaies denysing some unhappinesse to wrong the plantation: such as daily beate their braynes, and seek by lying suggestions, to

Nova Britannia.

der colour of good pretence to the Common-wealth to infringe our ancient liberties, and would (if they were not mette withall and curbed by authority) make a monopoly to themselves, of each thing after other, belonging to the freedom of every mans profession, the very wacke of Perchandizing.

The second sort are Papists, professed or Recusant, of which I would not one, seasoned with the least taint of that leaven, to be settled in our plantation, nor in any part of that countrey, but if once perceived, such an one, wee be him out, and shippe him home for England, for they will ever be plotting and conspiring, to rote you out if they can, howsoever they sweare, flatter, and equivocate, believe them not, keepe onely these two examples in mind.

VVarson the seminary priest in his printed Quodlibets, he, of all other men protesteth the greatest truth and fidelity to his Prince and countrey; objecting all the bloody plottes and treasons, to have come from the combination of Iesuits, and from Parsons that Arch-Atheists in chiefe, but as for himselfe, hee wished no longer to live and breathe, then the thoughts of his hart should be true and upright to his Prince and countrey: Notwithstanding, this VVarson was the very first wretch of all other, that had his hand in treason against our King, and reapt his reward according to his wish.

The other example is a Popish Pamphlet, called the Lay Catholikes Petition, offered to his Majesty for tolleration of Popery, protesting likewise their fidelity and unfaigned love to his Majesty, offering to be bound life for life with good swertes for their loyall behaviour: happy men had wee beene to have taken their bonds, (no doubt) for even at that instant, when this petition was exhibiting, the chiefe heads of those lay Catholikes, were then labouring with all their might, to undermine the Parliament house, to shake the pillars, and the whole frame of the Kingdome to shivers.

Noua Britannia.

And to which is more, there is newly dispersed an idle discourse against an honourable personage of this land, by a Papist, that tearmes himselfe a Catholike Divine, defending Garnet the Popish Priest; saying; there was nothing against him at his arraignment, but onely his acquaintance with the powder-plotte: which (saith he) being revealed unto him in auricular confession, he might not therefore by the law and right of Catholike religion, disclose nor make it known.

How like you these Catholikes and this divinity? if they grow so bold and desperate in a mighty settled state, how much more dangerous in the birth and infancy of yours? Therefore if you will live and prosper, harbor not this viperous broode in your bosome, which will eat out and consume the wombe of their mother.

The third sort to aboyde, are evill affected Magistrates, a plague that God himselfe complaines of by the Prophet Isaiah, O my people, they that leade thee, cause thee to erre. Touching which, I am no way able to speake enough, for herein lies the very life of all: let no partiality preferre them, unlesse they be worthy men; if they be papists or popishly minded; if prophane Atheists, contemning God and his word, turning religion to policy, unchaste, idle, ambitious, proude and tyrannous, forgetting their allegiance to their King, and duty to their country, neglecting their commission of employment, advancing wilde and vicious persons like themselves, and basely vsing those that be vertuous, godly, and well affected: then looke for no blessing nor assistance of God, but misery, crosses, and confusions in all wee take in hand: but in men of knowledge, and religious education, there is ever found true humilitie; temperance and justice, torped with confidence, valour and noble courage, such as was in Moses the man of God, whose iustice exceeded, and courage was incomparable, and yet the meekest man that went vpon the earth; ten of such will chase an hundred: no aduersity can make them dispaire, their prosperous care

Nona Britannia.

care willener be to repulse injuries, and repress the insolent, to encourage the painefull and best minded, to employ the idle to some honest labours, and to releue with mercy and consideration, the most feeble, weakest and meanest member.

And as for the generall sort that shall goe to be planters, bee they neuer so poore, so they bee honest, and painefull, the place will make them rich: all kind of Artificers wee must first employ, are Carpenters, Ship-wrights, Sailors, Sawyers, Wicke-makers, Wickle-layers, Plowmen, Sowers, Planters, Fishermen, Copers, Smithes, Metall men, Tapploze, Turners, and such like, to make and fitte all necessities, for comfort and vse of the Colony, and for such as are of no trades (if they be industrious) they shall haue there employment enough, for there is a world of meanes to set many thousands a worke, partly in such things as I mentioned before, and in many other profitable works, for no man must liue idle there.

And by this employment, wee may happily stoppe the course of those Irregular youtbes of no religion, that daily runne from vs to Rome and Rhemes for exhibition, which after a little hammering and trayning there by Parsons and his Impes, they become pliable for the impression of any villany whatsoever, as appears by their positions and practises at home and abroad.

And hereby our Martiners shall not lie idle, nor our Owners sell their ships for want of freight: you know how many good shippes are daily solde, and made away to forreine nations: how many men for want of employment, betake themselves to Tunis, Spaine and Florence, and to serue in courses not warrantable, which would better beferme our plaine walles and borders to be spread with such branches, that their native countrey, and not forreine Princes, might reape their fruite, as being both exquisite Navigatoze, and resolute men for seruice, as any the world affoordes.

Wee intend to plant there (God willing) great plentie

Noua Britannia

of Sugar Canes; so; which the soyle and climate is verie apt and fitte, also Linseede, and Rapeseedes to make Oiles, which because the soile is stronge and cheape, may there be sowed and made to great benefite: we must plant also Oranges, Limons, Almonds, Anniseedes, Rice, Cummin, Cotten wolle, Caraway seeds, Ginger, Madder, Olives, Onions, Sumacke & many such like, which I cannot now name, all very good Marchandize, and will there grow and encrease, as wel as in Italy or any other part of the streights, whence we fetch them now. And in searching the land, there is vndoubted hope of finding Cocbinell, the plant of rich Indico, Graineberries, Beauer hydes, Pearles, rich Treasure, and the South-sea, leading to China, with many other benefites which our day-light will discover.

But of all other things, that God hath denied that countrie, there is want of Sheepe to make woollen cloth, and this want of cloth, must alwaies bee supplied from England, whereby when the Colony is thorowly increased, and the Indians brought to our Civillitie, (as they will in short time) It will cause a mighty vent of English clothes, a great benefite to our Nation, and a raising againe of that ancient trade of clothing, so much decayed in England: and whose lifting up againe (me thinkes) I see apparantly approaching, by the good dispositions of our best sort of Citizens, who willingly engage themselves to undertake all new discoveries, as into this of the West, and by the North West to finde out China. And vnto the East beyond the Cape, into the Red Sea, the gulfes of Persia, the streights of Sunda, and among all the Kinges of India, for the good and honour of our Nation: Which calles to minde, a blinde Prophecie in one of the Sibylls, that before the ende of the world there shall be a discovery of all Nations: which shall come to bee knowne and acquainted together, as our neighbour with another, which since the confusion of tongues have been obscure and hid.

But howeuer that be, yet these good mindes and resolutions,

Noua Britannia.

ing, doe serue for imitation to others, and do deserue assuredly the best encouragement, whereby wee shall not still betake our selues to small and little shipping (as wee hitherto doe beginne) but shall reare againe, such Marchants shippes both tall and stout, as no foyraine sayle that swimmes, shall make them baile or scope: whereby to make this little Northerne corner of the world, to be in short time the richest store-house and staple for Marchandise in all Europe.

The second thing to make this Plantation, is money, to be raised among the adventurers, wherein the sooner and more deeply men engage themselves, their charge will be the shorter and their gaine the greater, as in this last point which I haue to speake for the good of each particular Adventurer, I will make it plaine.

First you shall understand, that his Maiestie hath granted vs an enlargement of our Charter, with many ample priviledges, wherein we haue Knights and Gentlemen of good place: Named for the Kings Counsell of Virginia to gouerne vs: As also for every Planter and Adventurer shalbe inserted in the Patent by name: This ground beeing laid wee purpose presently to make supply of Men Women and children (so many as wee can) to make the Plantation: Wee call those Planters that goe in their persons to dwell there: And those Adventurers, that adventure their money and go not in person, and both doe make the members of one Colonie: wee doe account twelue pound ten shillings to be a single share adventured: Every ordinarie man or woman, if they will goe and dwell there, and every Child above tenne yeares, that shalbe carried thither to remaine, shalbe allowed for each of their persons a single share, as if they had adventured twelue pound ten shillings in money: every extraordinary man, as Diuines, Governours, Ministers of State and Justice, Knights, Gentlemen, Physicians, and such as be men of worth for speciall seruices, are all to goe as planters, and to execute their severall functions in the Colonie, and are

to

Noua Britannia.

to bee maintained at the common charge, and are to recede
their Divident (as others doe) at seven yeeres end, and they
are to bee agreed withall before they goe, and to bee rated by
the Councell according to the value of their persons: which
shalbe set downe and Registered in a booke, that it may al-
waies appeare what people have gone to the Plantation, at
what time they went, and how their persons were valued:
And likewise if any that goe to be planters, will lay downe
money to the Treasurer, it shalbe also registered and their
shares enlarged accordingly, be it for more or lesse. All charges
of setting, and maintaining the plantation, and of making
supplies, shalbe borne in a ioint stocke of the adventurers for
seven yeeres after the date of our new enlargement: during
which time there shalbe no adventure, nor goods returned in
private from thence, neyther by Master, Mariner, Plan-
ter nor passenger, they shalbe restrained by band and search,
that as wee supply from hence to the planters at our owne
charge, all necessities for food and apparell, for fortifying and
building of houses in a ioint stock, so they are also to returne
from thence, for encrease and fruits of their labours, for the
use and advancement of the same ioint stocke, till the ende of
seven yeeres: at which time wee purpose (God willing) to
make a division by Commissioners appointed, of all the lands
graunted unto vs by his Maiestie, to every of the Colonie
according to each mans severall Adventure, agreeing with
our Register booke, which wee doubt not will bee for everie
share of twelve pound tenne shillings, five hundred acres at
least: Now if any thinke that wee shalbe tied to a continual
charge, of making new supplies for seven yeeres, let them
conceive thus much, that if wee doe it thoroughly at the first,
by engaging our selves at once, in furnishing many men and
other meanes: assuredly after the second yeare, the returns
from thence, will be able with an over-plus, to make supplies
at large, so that our purses shalbe freed and the overplus of
stocke will also grow to greatnes, which stocke is also (as the
land) to be divided equally at seven yeeres end, or sooner, or so
often

Nova Britannia.

Such as the company shall thinke fit for the greatnesse of it,
to make a Divident. And thus by this wee shall bee soone freed from charge and
expence, so there growes a greater benefit to the planters (by
bestowing their labours cheerefully) to make retorne of
stocke, for hereby the sooner they freeing us from disbur-
ments, the more our shares and portions will be lessened in
the Divident of stocke and land at seven yeeres end, where-
by the lesse coming to us, the more will be to them, so that
here is no discouragement any way, if men will be capable
to doo themselves good. But if wee will be so wise to linger,
and lie in the waste, to heare what newes, to lying in our
stocke next yeare, and when we are behinde for foure or five
adventures, we come dropping in with one or two, and still
runne in arrearages for twice so much: (For I know many
that would bring in stocke amongst us, but they lye out to see
what successe first: and upon such like termes.) Is this Gen-
tleman-like or Merchant-like, in truth it is pauperie, and such
as would bring all to naught, if wee should be so minded too,
and I tell you true, our single shares will make but a hun-
gry plantation, if we doe not at the least double them now;
and therefore I urge it the more, for that the very life of all
is now in the beginning by making our supplies thoroughly,
and thence will our gaines arise both sooner and certaine,
yet I grant that others may come in hereafter at any
time, eyther to adventure his person or money, or both, but
if there be spent one yeere of the seven before he comes in, or
he that comes in with the first shall notwithstanding bee a
yeare behinde in supplies, they shall be both alike shortned in
a seventh part of the Divident both of stocke and lands, and
if two yeares behinde, then shortned two sevenths, and if but
five moneths, yet a fourteenth part, for everie man is regu-
lered according to the time, his money or person beganne to
adventure, or made supply, so that they which come late, get
not the start of those that bore the first brunt of the busines,
and this will neither advantage him that withholds, nor him

Nova Britannia.

der him that is forwarde: for whatsoever comes from him that is slacke, will be found of him that supplies in due time. But every man that comes in now in the first of these seven yeares and shal after wards upon all occasions performe in due time, every twelve pound ten shillings so brought in shall bee accounted an entire single share, and shall receive accordingly without abridgement, as if it had bene brought in, when the enterprize first began, and not otherwise.

And as for the divisions of landes at seven yeares end which (some may object) will be little worth, and unequally divided: let them understand, that no man shal have his lot entirely in one place, to be all of the best, or all of the worst, but each man shal have proportionably to his adventures, in three or foure distinct differences, that may be made in the goodnesse or badnesse of the groundes, by Commissioners equally chosen by the Adventurers heere, and the planters there; and as for the value and little worth now, of those groundes in Virginia, wee know that in England within these thirty or fourtie yeares, the yearelie rent of those groundes (in manie places) were not worth five shillings, that now do goe for fourtie and more.

And howsoever those groundes in Virginia are now but little worth indeed, yet time and meanes will make them better, considering how they passe our groundes in England, both in regard of the soile and climate, fitte for many precious uses: And also in how many severall places we purpose to plant our Colony, and not to bestow our costes upon James towne onely, and upon the groundes lying thereabout, and to let all the rest lie barren: for seeing his Majesty hath graunted to our Colony as much circuite of ground as all England almost, we purpose (God willing.) (if we may be supplied with sufficient meanes) to settle out of hand. five or seven plantations more, all upon, or neare our main River, as capitall townes, twenty miles each from other, and every plantation shal manure and husband the lands and groundes lying neere unto it, and allotted for the circuite thereof, and shall

Noua Britannia.

shall all endenour for a ioynt stocke, and shall be still supplied from hence with more money and provisions, and against any publike inturie shall be ready to brise, and save themselves together: and by this meanes we shall come to haue our Diuident in lands of worth and well manured, which will be either bought or rented of vs at a good value by the planters, or by such as intend hereafter to inhabite there, as also by these seuerall plantations (which applie one place better fitting then another) wee shall bring forth more seuerall sorts of Merchandize, and be also better fortified; and besides, the Planters will be in such hope to haue their owne shares and habitations in those lands, which they haue so husbanded, that it will cause contending and emulation among them, which shall bring forth the most profitable and beneficiall fruits for the ioynt stocke.

Whereby vndoubtedly, we shall be soone freed from further expence, our gaines will grow, and our stocke encrease, we shall sell our tymer, saw our plancke, and quickly make good shipping there, and shall returne from thence with good imployment, an hundred saile of good shippes yearly, all which good and much more, wee shall withstand, and bring our selues into a laborinth, if we pinch and spare our purses now; therefore not to hold you longer with many wordes, (being neere Exchange time as I take it) remember wth I haue said in proving my proposition, and take my conclusion in a word or two.

Seeing our provocations are so many, our cause and title good, auant all idle oracles that seeke to bar vs: The wisedome of the wisest saith in these cases, Whatsoeuer thy hand shall find to doe, do it with all thy might.

Our forefathers not looking out in time, lost the prime and fairest proffer, of the greatest wealth in the world, and we see their omission for it, yet now it failes out, that wee their children are tryed in the like, there being yet an excellent portion left, and by diuine providence offered to our choice, which (seeing we haue armes to embrace, let it not

Noua Britannia.

be accounted hereafter, As a prize in the hands of fooles, that had no hearts to vse it.

The honour of our nation is now very great by his Maiesties meanes, and we his subjects cannot enlarge and uphold it by gazing on, and talking what hath bene done, but by doing that good, which may be commended hereafter. If we sitte still and let slip occasions, we shall gather rust, and doe vnfeather our owne wings, committing the folly of the wise Romanes heerein, that in time of their glory, flowing with the Conquestes and spoiles of the world, and having gotten the Goddess Victoria to Rome, they clipt her wings, and set her vp among their Gods, that shee might take her flight no more, as shee had formerly done from the Croetians, and others, and so effeminating their valor with tolenesse and security, it brought confusion and ruine to their State.

Let not so rich a prize of hopefull events, so lately purchased by the hazard of our valiant men, in the deepe seas of forreine dangers, now perish in the Haven by our neglect, the liues of our friends already planted. And of those noble Knights and Gentlemen that intend to goe shortly, must lie at our mercy to be relieved and supplied by vs, or to be made prey vnto others (though wee feare not the subjects of any Prince in amity) that they will offer wrong vnto vs: And howsoever we heare tales and rumours of this and that, yet be not dismayed, for I tell you, if we find that any miscreants haue wronged, or goe about to hurt our few hundreds there, we shall be ready to, right it againe with many thousands, like the Giant Anteus, whose often soiles renued his strength the more.

And consider well that great worke of freeing the poore Indians from the deuourer, a compassion that euery good man (but passing by) would shew vnto a beast: their children when they come to be sated, will blesse the day when first their fathers saw your faces.

If those vndaunted English and Scottish Captaines, that

Noua Britannia.

that so often ventured their liues and spilt their blood, to re-
couer Palestina from the Turkes and Sarazens, had seene
the gappe so open in their daies, and the way leading to so
many goodly purchases, certainly it had not now beene left
for vs to doe. How strange a thing is this that all the States
of Europe haue beene a sleepe so long, that for an hundred
yeares and more, the wealth and riches of the East and
West should runne no other current but into one coffer, so
long, till the running ouer, spread it selfe abundantly, among
a factious crew of new created friers, and that to no more
speciall end, then with instigating bloody plottes to pierce the
heart of a Christian State and true religion.

It is long since I read in a little treatise, made by Frich
an English Martyre, an excellent foretelling touching the
happinesse of these Northerne Ilands, and of great won-
ders that should bee wrought by Scots and English, before
the comming of Christ, but I haue almost forgotten, and
cannot readily call it to minde as I would, and therefore I
omit it now, protesting vnto you, it would bee my griefe
and sorrow, to bee exempted from the companie of so many
honorable minded men, & from this enterprize tending to so
many good ends, and then which, I truly thinke this day,
there is not a work of more excellent hope vnder the Sunne,
and farre excellling (all circumstances wayed) those Noble
deeds of Alexander, Hercules, and those heathen Monarkes
for which they were deemed Gods among their posteritie.

And so I leaue it to your consideration, with a memorable
note of Thomas Lord Howard Earle of Surrie, when King
Henry the eight with his Nobles at Douer, toke shipping
for Turwin & Turney, and bidding the said Earle farewell,
whom he made Governour in his absence, the storie saith
the Nobleman wept, and toke his leaue with teares, an ad-
mirable good Nature in a balliant minde, greewing
to bee left behinde his Prince and Peeres in
such an honourable seruice.

FINIS.

